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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	KANISHAK KATARIA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	417797
Center	JAIPUR	Date	22/8/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   bl e chl i'u g vxth vkj fgUnh e Ni gA
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   iHkh i'u vfuok; gA
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   lR;d i'uHkkx d vd mld lkeu fn, x, gA
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्;e e ry[k tku pkfg, rt i dk mYy[k आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugh foyxA
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfLrdk e [kkyh NksM+k gqvk i"B ;k mld v'k dk Li"V :i l dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** 10

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

Role of opposition is very critical to the functioning of any democracy.

- prevents monopolisation of power
- highlights deficiencies in government policies
- provides an alternative to the people.
- debating legislations & providing criticisms & improvements

However in recent years it has also been criticised for negative actions like

- disruption in the Parliament
- political horse trading to defeat the government
- Indulging in baseless allegations.

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Shadow Cabinet is a body in which mirrors the Cabinet of the government.

It helps in

- tracking the govt policies efficiently
- maintaining continuity in administration at time of power change.
- highlighting lacunaes in govt policy making

However its relevance to Indian Parliament is still not as strong

- generally works well in 2-party democracy whereas India has numerous parties
- Vast options will lead to power struggle even for this body like seen in the government cabinet.

Though the idea is credible, it is important to look into all the pros & cons before accepting it

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Rights are powers & liberties enjoyed by the citizens of a country. However they are not absolute & can be reasonably restricted. If the restrictions are not reasonable, there is a remedy to ensure they can't be misused. India has Fundamental Rights in Part - III of the Constitution. In it under Article 32 is the Right to Constitutional Remedies which has 5 writs along with any other which the courts declare. SC can issue writs in India under Article 32 & HC under Article 226.

Significance → prevent misuse of power by govt
→ promote political democracy
→ ensure social justice
→ protect civil liberties

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Nature of Writs

(i) Habeas Corpus - can't detain individuals without any right & have to present him before the court. eg. Detain without notice

(ii) Mandamus - instruct the officials to carry out particular action.

eg. Asking Metro to let a man travel

(iii) Certiorari - prevent & cure any excess jurisdiction

(iv) Prohibition - prevent a lower court to exercise jurisdiction outside its powers

(v) Quo Warranto - demanding the proof of authority of any official.

In addition to these 5, other writs like 'Declaration' can also be exercised.

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3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** **10**

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

NITI Aayog was setup by an executive order to replace the erstwhile Planning Commission

Objectives
- promoting cooperative federalism
- promoting competitive federalism
- top policy thank-thank
- knowledge based solutions eg ATL Labs
- promoting innovation
- reduce regional inequality

Performance
- Many indices to foster competition among states
- important policy papers likes 3 year agenda to guide governments decision making
- important initiatives like SATH, Aspirational District Programme etc

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- Many healthcare reports & studies

Reforms → give it statutory backing to make it more credible

→ more actionable items instead of mere policy papers

→ reduce overlap with other bodies like Inter-state councils.

→ more transparency in working

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4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

While debating in the Constituent Assembly, Dr Ambedkar had said that he hopes that Art 356 remains a dead letter. However, it has been evocated more than 100 times since Independence, thus belying the belief..

Post the emergency era, & the Babri Masjid incident, the proclamations of President Rule under Article 356 have increased & political motives were being fulfilled with its help.

Thus the SR Bommai Judgement of 1994 provided a clear guidelines as to how & when the proclamation be made, by laying down the proper & improper grounds of proclamation

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Proper Grounds:

* There is no clear cut majority & no coalition party willing to form government.
* The majority seats party is unwilling.
* Loss of confidence to be shown by a Composite Floor Test
* There is breakdown of machinery in the state & subversion.

Improper grounds

* Governor didn't explore the possible options to form government.
* Mere Internal disturbance is not breakdown.
* Allegations of corruption & misgovernance
* No composite floor test.

In addition the court said that it can reinstate the dissolved assembly & government in case the Judicial Review strikes down the proclamation.

Thus the Judgement provides clarity on the functioning albeit due to no political will the conventions are still flouted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** 10

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Good governance means delivering services in a transparent, accountable, participative & efficient manner.

Press freedom is very critical to achieve good governance because →
- protect rights of the minorities.
- make the pro democracy participative
- promote multitude of viewpoints
- criticise public policy making

These ~~roles~~ functions are very critical to the efficient functioning of the democracy & improving the quality of governance & decision making.

Press freedom shouldn't be seen as a license to criticise & spread propaganda. Constructive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Criticism & lacunae in policies can be identified only through the help of a free press.

It will also help in identifying the people who have missed out on the fruits of development & include them in the future actions, thus promoting human development.

Hence Press Freedom & Good governance go hand in hand.

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6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** 10

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SHGs have been a cornerstone in increasing financial inclusion in India through increased credit availability.

- peer group pressure to repay ~~more~~ on time
- increased capacity to borrow
- reduced financial risk.

Most of the SHGs (nearly 90%) work in the area of women entrepreneurship. Examples like SEWA, Lijjat Papad are success stories.

They help in both

Rural growth

- Increased credit
- reduced dependence on money lenders
- insurance against factures
- promote entrepreneurship in local handicrafts & self employment

Women Entrepreneurship

- financial independence
- self owned business
- educational & health empowerment

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Changes to become viable

- better financing from top institutions
- Reduced rate of interest along with increased membership.
- Expansion in unserved areas to tap more people & hence increase scale of operations
- government support → financial
  → marketing
  → infrastructural.

They are the drivers of women empowerment & rural growth & should be promoted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Higher Education in India seems ~~of~~ a irony as compared to primary education. Government institutions are less but ~~people~~ students prefer them more. But the issue is that the quality remains poor due to lack of funding & poor infrastructural support.

- Public expenditure on education is less than 2%.
- autonomous & central institutions get most of the funds
- Increased regulations make it difficult to generate funds
- poor teacher quality

Additionally - lack of foreign collaboration & disinterest by the state governments make it even more difficult to improve quality.

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RUSA → incentives by the central govt to the state govt to fund the state universities.

→ focus on - better learning outcomes,
- Improved teacher quality
- link with industry to promote job-oriented learning.

→ scholarships to deserving candidates.

The initiative is a helping line to the state universities which should be promoted as much as possible..

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. **(150 words)** **10**

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) were setup after the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1993.

The major motive was to
(i) increase grass root participation in democracy
(ii) decentralise decision making
(iii) political empowerment of women & backward classes

The mandatory provisions (under Art. 243-243O) make it necessary to provide 1/3rd seats to women representatives thus giving them their say in decision making.

Benefits → Women get to participate in important discussions
→ More women-centric & gender-neutral laws
→ Better education & health status of women in rural India.

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Benefits → women representatives moving from PRI to state & national level

→ Many states have as many as 50% women representatives.

Challenges → Male domination in society due to patriarchal mindset

→ Women are only Proxy Representatives with most of the work done by the husband

→ Many are still illiterate & lack basic nuances

→ Absenteeism in meetings due to familial pressure & other social expectations

Way forward

* Need to pass 108th Amendment Bill to provide reservation in ~~out~~ state legislatures & Parliament
* Better education & Increased awareness generation
* Leadership positions such as chairperson in the panchayats

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9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** 10

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

With the increasing Chinese hegemony & the US interests in Indo-Pacific, PM Modi talked about Strategic Autonomy in the Shangrila Dialogue recently.

Strategic Autonomy means independence to make sovereign decisions keeping national interest in mind & not getting influenced by any groupings or alliances.

India's contemporary foreign policy has elements of strategic autonomy:

* Sole stand to oppose China's Belt & Road Initiative
* Equal collaboration with both US & Russia
* Not getting pressurised by US on cutting imports from Iran.

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* steps taken in the regional neighbourhood like South Asia satellite.

* challenging US at WTO but cooperating at strategic level

However, a few elements of strategic subordination are also there:

* Dependence on foreign procurement for defence equipments

* Steps taken to balance ties or preserve the regional space instead of taking them as per self interest. eg Quad to counter China.

* Oil imports still play a huge factor in deciding the policy decisions.

Hence there is a need to balance both autonomy as well as friendly relationships in a rules-based world order.

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10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS

* Brazil, China, India - Russia, South Africa
* focussing on asserting their role in the world economy
* network of developing countries
* more economic & financial clout
* shared vision of asserting themselves in a west-heavy world.

IBSA

* India Brazil South Africa
* focusing on economic cooperation & mutual growth.
* less economic clout
* shared history of slavery & imperialist past

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

ADR mechanisms have proved to be very effective in ~~promoting~~ quick de judgement delivery, especially in the backdrop of nearly 3.1 crore case pendency in India.

⇒ various modes

* Arbitration : an arbitrator listens to both the sides of the argument & provides the decision at the end. It's ~~is~~ authority is based on a pre-decided contract between the litigants

* Mediation : the mediator facilitates discussion ~~this~~ by both the parties in order to reach a mutual agreement

* Conciliation :- another form of mediation where

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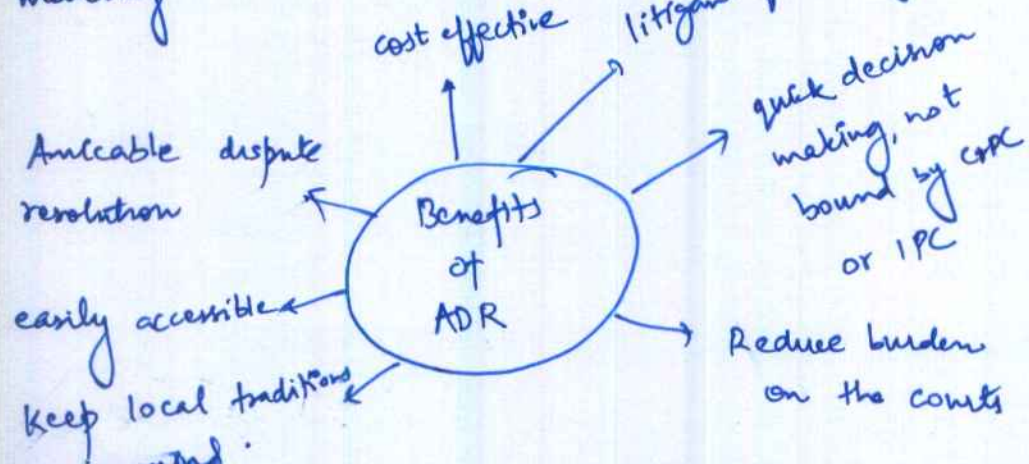
parties reconcile their arguments & viewpoints to reach a common understanding.

Lok Adalats - Setup up by the National Legal Services Authority. They are one of the most successful mechanisms. They have power of civil courts & the decisions cannot be challenged against.

Gram Nyayalayas : Setup ~~by~~ under the Gram Nyayalaya Act. They ~~follow the~~ keep the local traditions & customs in mind while decision making.



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Problems
- → lack technical expertise
- → decisions challenged under Art 136 leading to delayed justice
- → informal & hence people do not accept the awards.
- → improper accreditation & quality standards

Justice Srikrishna committee had recommended various reforms to improve the ADR mechanisms in India.

Reforms

* setting up Arbitration Council to accredit & grade
* promotion, specially in small disputes in order to ease burden on courts
* online portal to show the list of available arbitrators
* International advisor to aid India in International arbitrations.

Govt has brought the Arbitration & Conciliation (Amendment Bill) which is a step in the right direction to carry out the desired reforms.

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12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** 15

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Power to punish for contempt is given to SC & HC under the status as Courts-of-Record in Articles 129 & 215. The contempt of Court Act divides it into 2 powers:

Civil Contempt
- willful disobedience

Criminal Contempt
- scandalizing courts & attempting to delay the process.

IMPORTANCE OF PUNISHMENT TO CONTEMPT:

- to carry out justice delivery without any fear or undue criticism
- to maintain the sanctity of the judicial process
- to avoid bringing ~~disrep~~ disreputation to the constitution & its functionaries.

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- to prevent undue interference in the proceedings of the court.
- to ensure that the justice is delivered efficiently without any fail

However the power has been criticised on several grounds like -

- providing curbing the freedom of speech & expression
- curbing dissent or attempts to state truth or fact.
- It is a colonial legacy which is one has been taken away in UK but still being used in India.

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Though the protection of sanctity of the constitution is very important, there have been instances where the power has been misused. There is a serious need to relook into the powers once again to balance the freedom of expression with it. Recent steps like accepting Truth as a valid argument | defence hint towards the reforms that are needed in the system. Although there needs to be an increased political understanding among the masses before such powers can be safely removed.

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13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** 15

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

With nearly 60-70 % legislators having some criminal charges levied upon them, criminalisation of politics is a reality in India. There are several causes for this -

* mutually beneficial relationship between legislators & criminals
* public apathy against such issues.
* governance failure which lets the criminals behave like Robinhood & earn public trust
* First Past The Post system allowing most popular person to ~~b~~ win the elections ~~hence~~ ~~faster~~. * Absence of laws preventing it.

CONCERNS

- Law breakers become law makers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Hurts India's international standing as the politicians represent India at global forums
* Increased black money supply in the economy
* Increased corruption & lobbying in policy making
* Marginalisation of the poor.

ROLE PLAYED BY SC & EC

* SC various judgements & directions:

1997: asked HCs to suspend only the sentence & not conviction in case of appeals ~~under~~ against crime under Prevention of Corruption Act.

2003: Ramesh Dalal Case: Section 8(4) of RPA 1951 → nominations will not be accepted if a sitting legislator is convicted at the time of filing papers

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2013: Lily Mathur case : Section 8(4) is unconstitutional & disqualification is instantaneous & automatic

Others — 2003 : Candidates have to give their antecedent info while filing the nomination

2015 : special courts to fastrack the cases against sitting legislators & dispose them in 1 year.

2017 : Candidates have to give sources of income for spouse & dependents

* Election Commission — NOTA option in the poll
- Use of EVMs & VVPATs in the polls.
- Asking the returning officer to not accept the nominations of convicted candidates.

Role of Media — constructive debates on the issues
- highlighting the culprits instead of deifying the candidates
- Stop paid news & fake news
- Promote political participation by urging the masses

⇒ Other than such civil society organisations, media etc it is equally important to frame adequate laws.

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14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** **15**

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

NCM
↓
Challenges → lack of powers
→ advisory nature
→ political interference

Measures → powers of civil court
→ curb political influence

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15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

With the advent of the concept of Welfare state & more recent Minimum Government, Maximum Governance, the role of Civil Servants & Civil services has changed.

* from Policy implementation to policy formulation
* from control & coordination to the role of a change agent
* from being a generalist to getting expertise in a field & becoming a specialist

Reasons for the changes
- → globalisation & complex policy making like Monetary policy
- → new technologies like Block chain, Artificial Intelligence.
- → greater scrutiny under different civil society organisations, media etc.

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Reforms needed in civil service

- need to increase expertise & make the bureaucrats more specialists.
- at the same time specialists also need to generalise due to interconnected nature of policy making
- Performance based promotions to incentivise merit
- Regular appraisal & peer review
- 2nd ARC's recommendations like periodic reviews & pushing for VRS for non-performers in order to filter the crowd at the top.
- Promoting citizen charters to boost public service delivery & increase accountability.

The recent decision to push for Lateral Entry at the higher level is an important reform in

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this direction.

[Advantages] - increased competition at the top which will increase efficiency
- it will bring in technical expertise
- holistic policy making
- promotion to merit & push for the civil servants to work harder.

[CONCERNS] are also there like -
- politicisation of civil services
- interference by government & promotion to nepotism
- secrecy of operations if the service is temporary
- feeling of inferiority in other officers

Although highly debatable, this is a much needed reform among many others as suggested before. Correct implementation such as transparent selection process (preferably through UPSC), limited influence & number of posts is needed to make this reform a really effective one. This should be backed by other reforms as well.

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16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** 15

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

TAD programme by NITI Ayog is a first programme focussing on outcome oriented development of 115 selected districts across the country.

Novel strategy — District based Key Performance Indicators to measure the outcomes like literacy, sanitation, education

→ competitiveness amongst the districts

→ Focus on social equality - SC, ST & backward classes.

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17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** 15

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

MDG were selected in the year 2000 & special focus was put on health goals given the critical nature of the sector

India's performance → increase in life expectancy rate
→ Got the polio-free status
→ poor performance in TB & HIV-AIDS
→ achieved medical exclusion of many.
→ Improvements in Infant Mortality Rate & Maternal Mortality Rate.

Despite several improvements, India couldn't perform as well as it desired. Hence a renewed focus was to be made in the

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Sustainable Development goals accepted in 2012-13.

SDG 3 Health → universal immunization
→ Mission Indradhanush was taken up.

→ Mission to curb TB & get TB free status 5 yrs in advance of the world by 2025

→ AIDS control - 90-90-90 programme

→ Curb on anti-microbial resistance

→ improvements in MMR & IMR

India's capacity

- Many schemes like MAA to boost Infant care
- Maternity Benefits Acts ~~legal~~ amended, role of ASHA workers increased
- focus on more no of institutional deliveries.

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- Serious efforts are being made to ~~curb~~ curb AMR through stricter norms
- Increased inclusion in TB diagnosis like Genexpert Tests & ART for AIDS patients
- focus on preventive care has increased rather than just curative.
- Schemes like Ayushman Bharat & District Wellness centres are going to help in meeting the goals.

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18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Forest Rights Act, 2006 is an important legislation as it recognizes the Individual & community rights of the forest dwellers for the 1st time. specially in the backdrop of Forest Conservation Act 1980 which led to alienation & displacement of many

Rights Recognized

- Individual & Community rights of Scheduled Tribes & other Forest Dwellers
- Land Rights - non-transferable & inheritable.
- Use rights - conservation of forests vs use.
- ~~Produce~~ ~~Forest~~ Ownership of Minor forest Produce.

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Importance of the Act

- empowered the Gram Sabha to make the decisions to recognize rights
- balancing the rights to use vs the protection of the forests
- Many rights retrospective in action.

Gaps in Implementation

- lack of awareness amongst the masses about their rights
- Forest Authorities exploited the forest dwellers
- Gram Sabha was bypassed in many instances.
- consensus based decision making was not done.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE DONE

- making the people aware of their rights
- involvement of civil society to prevent exploitation by officials.

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- Giving more rights to the Gram Sabha other than just consultation.

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19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** 15

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India - US ties have seen the ebbs & flows over the years ever since India decided to opt for Non-Alignment Movement during the cold war. Significant efforts over the years have seen the relations improve over time although many small divergences still remain.

PROGRESSIVE TIES :

* Defence -
  - India procuring arms from the US
  - US giving STA-1 Status to India - the only non-NATO country to get this.
  - Joint exercises like Malabar & Vajra Prahar.

* Economy -
  - India purchasing oil from the US 1st ~~the latest~~ shipments arriving in 2017-18.

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- US foreign investments in India.

Strategic

- Cooperation in Indo-Pacific, Quad groupings
- US calling India a key partner in Afghan peace process & asking for increased role in preventing terrorism
- Nuclear Deal in 2008

Others -

- Technological exchanges.
- US supporting India in NSG.

DIVERGENCE IN TIES

- India not agreeing to US demands regarding Iran ties
- US H-1B visa policy hurting Indian workers
- challenges at WTO over solar import duty, food grain subsidy
- Indian engagement with Russia in S400-Triumf deal.

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- On & off relations between US & Pakistan giving mixed signals to India.
- Capriciousness of Donald Trump administration

While the improvements over the years have been manifold, India needs to be aware of the ground realities, that US is ceding space & India can't afford the Russia-China-Pakistan trilateral to get the ascendancy in order to safeguard its long term security.

While many decisions of the US are economically motivated like reducing the trade deficit, it is important for India to stick to its ~~ext~~ erstwhile non-alignment to any particular grouping & carve its own strategic autonomy.

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20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India Israel relations recently completed their 25 years which was marked by state visits of both country's Prime Ministers, showing the signs of bonhomie & ~~so~~ strategic convergence

COOPERATION

- Defence technology of Israel is being used in India successfully
- Israel's agricultural ~~innovations~~ innovations are of significant importance for Indian agriculture
- The gift of a Oceanic water desilliation vehicle & technology transfer is a sign of

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mutual convergence.

- Indian ~~Intelligence~~ Talent & Israel Technology is being projected as India Israel Ties for Tomorrow. ⇒ (ITIT = IITT)

- De-hyphenation of Israel-Palestine by India is a sign of increased cooperation & strategic alignment.

LIMITATIONS :

- Different security aims - whereas Israel has the regional hegemony in defence & wants to stay above others, Indian ambition has always been Neighbourhood first.

- Israel has hostile neighbourhood, India has friendly neighbourhood (except Pakistan) which shares common culture worth 1000s years old.

- Israel economy is primarily capitalistic & driven by arms sale. India has socialistic goals

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aiming for Inclusive growth.

- Israel has a strong all-weather ally in US but India has to keep a position of strategic balance between different groupings.

- Israel has hostile relations with the Arab world whereas India has strong economic partnership driven by oil imports. ~~It is only~~ - It is only recently that India dehyphenated the ties & was the 1st country to recognize ~~#~~ Palestine as an independent nation which hurt Israel.

Thus, although, Indian - Israel economic relations have blossomed & are reaching new levels, the strategic divergence is hindering the possibility of a ~~more~~ stronger engagement. However, both countries have done exceedingly well to carve out mutually beneficial relations in an increasingly protectionist world.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	KANISHAK KATARIA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	417797
Center	JAIPUR	Date	22/8/2018

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   bl e chl i'u g vxth vkj rgUnh e Ni gA
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   iHkh i'u vfuok; gA
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   lkR; d i'uHkkx d vd mld ikeu fn, x, gA
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugh fey xA
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfLrdk e [kkyh NksM+k gqvk i`"B ;k mld v'k dk Li"V :i l dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

Renewable Energy forms 20% share of the current energy production in India with the aim being to increase it upto 40% by 2030.

There are many challenges in scaling up:

① SOLAR → land acquisition is a concern
→ lack of raw material
→ cheap imports & poor quality

② WIND → need skilled labour to setup, operate & maintain
→ availability of land to setup wind parks.
→ seasonal nature
→ lack of viability in remote areas with difficult terrain

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Others → low demands

→ intermittent supply making it difficult to sell

→ environmental concerns in offshore wind power plants

Steps to address the challenges

* Hybrid power generation - eg National Solar-Wind Hybrid policy

* land pooling & land banks to ease setting up plants.

* private investment to boost up ~~setting up~~ production

* Public awareness generation & fiscal initiatives to start using Renewable Energy.

In order to meet the INDC targets under Paris Deal, it is imperative that Renewable energy is given a sustained push.

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2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Increasing Urbanisation (higher decadal growth in urban population in 2011 as compared to Rural) brings with it the challenges of inclusive growth & development like

- Lack of infrastructure → Housing
  → Public Parks
  → transport

→ Lack of social services like water & sanitation

→ Lack of employment & environmental concerns.

The major challenge in fixing these issues is the lack of ~~available~~ financing to fund the projects as Urban Local Bodies find it

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difficult to fund projects.

Government has come up with steps to fix the problem like -

- NITI Aayog city wise development index.
- City GDP data
- Municipal Bonds

→ they let the municipal bodies to borrow funds from the market at reasonable rates & carry out the development activity.

PROS - liberty to use as funds are not tied up
- Increased capital availability in light of poor financial devolution.
- Promotion of healthy credit culture among cities & incentives to the investors due to higher returns.

Mumbai & Pune have taken a lead in establishing the Bond Market & tapping the advantages. Other cities also need to follow ~~to~~ suit.

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3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The holy trinity of JAM - Jandhan, Aadhar, Mobile forms the basis of financial inclusion in India. However there are several issues continuing to be a road block

- NPAs in banking sector reducing their lending capability.
- Lack of digital & financial literacy amongst the rural population
- Poor infrastructure particularly in remote areas. → connectivity to internet & brick & mortar buildings.
- Poor UX in apps which doesn't cater to the local language.

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Addressing issues - Microfinance growth to cover up for NPAs in banking sector

- SHG promotion
- Education programmes to help rural folks
- Promotion to mobile banking, in local language

Steps taken by RBI

- Priority Sector Lending - MSMEs to be a part of sector
- Vittiya Sakshara Abhiyan - to promote financial literacy
- Banking Correspondents / Bank Mitras for mobile banking.
- Core Banking Solutions through Post Office

It is imperative to promote rural financial inclusion to fully realise the 4th industrial revolution & financial revolution in the country.

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4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. (150 words) 10

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environmental Accounting is the concept of identifying & calculating the impacts of human activities on the environmental health & taking them into consideration for future development planning

Rationale

- There is only one Earth & it can't be damaged irreversibly
- Sustainable Development - we don't inherit Earth but borrow it from the future generation
- Negative impact of human activities on Environment can have a long term affect which needs to be accounted for while measuring the benefits.

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Status - It is believed that there is ~3% GDP cost of negative environmental impact of development process. India is increasingly making Environmental Accounting a key feature / factor in public policy formulation

- INDC targets - 175 GW Renewable Energy
- Energy Conservation Business Codes to ~~reduce~~ improve efficiency
- UJALA scheme - ~~led~~ energy efficient LED bulbs.
- Firms contribute CSR fundings ~~to~~ for environmental projects.
- India is member to SDGs.

⇒ Thus environmental accounting is on a rise in India. It shows the importance of healthy environment holds in human development

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5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. (150 words) 10

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Nearly 60% of ~~the~~ Indian agricultural land is rainfed. Lack of irrigation plays a big role in poor agricultural productivity, farmer marginalisation, groundwater depletion.

However there are other concerns equally important:

* India is water stressed ~1500 m³ per person per year
* Groundwater is depleting at fast rate (~40 cm per year)
* Rivers are running dry & monsoon vagaries are increasing

Therefore the need to increase efficiency of irrigation is paramount.

→ Canal ~ 38% efficiency ⇒ most prevalent
Tubewell - 65% efficiency ⇒ huge wastage.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Drip & sprinkler - 90% efficient but very costly.

Efficiency will help in :

- better productivity : more crop per drop
- less water depletion
- Equitable access
- sustainable agriculture
- water conservation for long term.

Irrigation is crucial for agriculture which is crucial for food security. However water is equally important to achieve food security. Thus wastage of water needs to be reduced & efficient irrigation needs to be promoted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Disaster Risk Reduction is a critical element of the Sendai Framework which acknowledges the role of both state & society in mitigating disaster risk.

Although modern technologies have taken a centre stage in DRR activities, it is very critical to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge.

Benefits

- Awareness about local terrain
- Natural bodies which can help in coping with the challenges.
- Many times animals like dogs can

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sense the Earthquakes before the ~~sto~~ tremors arrive & can act as a guidance

* Local weather patterns can be used to inform people quickly.

Modern Technology though far superior is prone to disruptions such as communication failure or machinery failure. In such events the traditional knowledge comes to the rescue. ~~the~~

Hence it is important for the State to include such knowledge in its Disaster Mitigation plans.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food irradiation is the process of cleansing food with the help of light technology.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Technology is a double edged sword - each good use bring with it a ~~not~~ potential misuse.

Although social media was considered as a harbinger of participative democracy & increased awareness, it has unfortunately taken the shape of a tool to spread fake news. Causes

- Mass communication in one go. eg. WhatsApp
- Provides anonymity. eg Fake accounts, tunneling, blockchain.
- Viral spreading of fake news
- Lack of critical thinking by the masses & accepting what is being shared.
- Cost effective & less time consuming

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Such actions have led to draconian acts like mob lynching, in which government has asked WhatsApp to control such events

Technology is the cure to this issue as well:

- Mass communication can be used to spread public advisories.
- AI & Machine learning can be used to verify the news items & inform the user, thus saving his/her time & effort.
- Automatic spam filtering &
- DeepNet to identify the trollers & rumormongers & put them to justice.

Technology can be a boon or bane. It depends is a means to empowerment. Ultimately it depends on the user how he/she wants to wield the sword.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness?

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में गठित रक्षा नियोजन समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमेटी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह विश्वसनीय रक्षा तैयारी में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

Defence Planning Committees are very crucial to establishing credible defence preparedness.

- It helps in better coordination & policy making
- Allocating the funds in a systematic manner.
- Mobilisation of resources.
- Better command & control to guide in case of a defence operation.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Money Laundering & Terrorism go hand in hand, for one feeds on the services provided by the other. This is clearly evident in the recent reports of Maoist leaders amassing huge assets in property & cash.

Terrorism Funding

- → State sponsored → eg ISI giving to terrorist groups in Pakistan
- → Non-state sponsored → eg Dan Money Laundering through smuggling, extortion, trafficking, & taxing the poor.

Counter-Terrorism efforts must rely on intelligence, operations to prune the terrorist areas/hatings.

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keeping a check on arms supply etc.

Funding has become a very critical part of any terrorist organisation. It helps in

- procuring latest arms & ammunition
- sustaining the activity while laying low
- spreading propaganda
- recruitment of vulnerable youth by luring them into terrorist activities.

Thus probing the funding network has become a very critical link in counter-terrorism efforts as seen. eg.

Govt steps
- FIU-IND - to track the bank accounts, card details, transactions to identify suspicious accounts
- → NATGRID - It'll also include financial data in the intelligence grid
- → SAMADHAN Doctrine - It has a 'No Access to Funding' component also.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? **(250 words) 15**

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?

MSMEs are increasingly tooted as the panacea for Indian economic growth due to their inclusive nature, huge employment potential, low skill requirements etc.

MSME industries like leather, textile help to employ numerous people. But their growth is incomplete without improvements in services MSMEs which provide forward linkage to the market.

Benefits of services MSME:
- → forward linkages → decentralised
- → employment opportunity → connect rural & urban areas.
- → assistance to MSME industries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Some of the services MSMEs are identified in the Champions of Services Sector like ~~sto~~ transportation etc.

Challenges faced

- lack of policy support
- people unwilling to join due to low pay grade.
- Fragmented nature & no economies of scale
- poor Infrastructure
- more focus on high tech services like Banking etc.
- lack of regulations

Steps needed to be taken

- provide linkages to different MSME Industries
- promotion of MSME Industries which will themselves demand services
- Credit availability to start the services

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- easier regulations & norms to promote Ease of Doing Business.
- foreign market integration & protection from influx of foreign goods.
- Insurance schemes to boost risk taking abilities

The falling investment rate in India can be tackled with the help of a flourishing MSME sector due to its multiplier effect in the economy. It promotes emergence of a new middle class which makes the business self-sustaining. With increased development, it can help in raising the exports & thus boost the overall GDP growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. **(250 words) 15**

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract Farming is a pre-agreed contract between a farmer & a buyer to produce & sell a particular crop at a particular price. It helps in

- protecting farmer against falling prices
- boost agricultural productivity
- credit to the farmers to undertake modernisation
- Reduces wastage of food

However there are many challenges to contract farming

- it can lead to distorted cropping patterns
- it can lead to unsustainable farming practices.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Market Failure
  - poor storage & transportation leads to ~~failure~~ wastage & contract failure
  - surge in prices will not be beneficial to the contracted farmers
  - poor quality & enforcement of standards may force the buyer to illegally terminate the contract
  - crash in prices due to surplus production

Correcting Contract Failures

* Better infrastructure like storage & transportation to avoid wastage, specially perishable crops.

* Irrigation facilities to avoid crop failure which can push the farmer into debt trap

* Market monitoring (MSP etc) to ensure that neither buyer & nor the seller are prone to heavy losses

* Establishing quality standards like AGMARK so that both farmer & buyer can agree on common ground

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- legal support to farmers to protect them from unscrupulous contractors

Model Contract Farming Act 2018

- allows FDI in contract Farming
- No selling of farmer's land to the contracter in any situation
- Access to insurance schemes of the government
- integration in global supply chain

It can be seen that steps like letting the farmer avail insurance facilities & protecting ~~the~~ him from getting alienated are steps in right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्रप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Indian economy is facing double dilemma in employment sector

- At one end are unskilled labours looking for jobs
- At other end are high end jobs looking for skilled labour.

Hence neither the labour force is employable nor there are desired employment opportunities.

~~Improving emp~~ Adding to this conundrum is the surge in disruptive technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Automation, Robots etc which are posing even more threats to the ever increasing labourforce in India.

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Changes being brought about

- Demand for high skilled jobs
- Demand for specialist jobs in a particular task
- Demand for greater productivity at lower wages (due to huge availability)
- Increasing informalisation of the workers with casual labours & contract workers on the rise.

Measures to improve

- Linkage between Industry & academia to promote vocational learning
- Skilling centres & accreditation framework
- ~~boosts~~ Liberal labour laws which incentivise

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

industry to hire more number of workers

- Better quality of educational institutes & frameworks eg SANKALP & STRIVE schemes

- foreign collaboration to ~~boost~~ improve labour quality.

- promotion of services MSMEs to absorb labour

The fruits of Demographic dividend can be reaped only when the unemployed labour force meets the demands of the industry. Hence skilling of labour force as well as new job opportunities need to be conjured up.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

(250 words) 15

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

It is an irony that despite being an agrarian economy with 50% population employed in agriculture, there is only 17% contribution to GDP by the sector.

Two ~~one~~ of the main reasons for such poor contribution are AD-HOCISM IN TRADE POLICY

- Protection before LPG reforms in 1991
- sudden opening up of the sector to ~~open it~~ leave it vulnerable to imports
- curbs on exports in order to keep domestic prices down
- Free Trade Agreements with countries hurting Indian farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Agreements to import pulses from foreign countries like Madagascar thus leading to crash in prices

(ii) PRO-CONSUMER BIAS

- lack of export freedom
- promoting huge production to ~~make~~ keep the local prices low
- stockholding limits to curb inflation

RESULTS - farmers income are very low
- exports are poor & huge trade deficits seen in products like oil seeds at the expense of promoting cereal crops.
- Huge wastage of food grains.

PROMOTING EXPORTS

- Allied sector & agro processing industry development & tie up with agriculture which has huge export potential

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- promoting better quality of food grains in order to meet international standards
- Removing limits on exporting food grains thus getting competitive international prices

INITIATIVES

- 100% FDI in food processing
- FSSAI & AGMARK standards to certify product quality
- NMOOP to promote oil seeds & oil palm cultivation
- SAMPADA scheme to boost horticulture & setting up Mega Food Parks.

Thus, a holistic approach of integrating farmer with the global supply chain is important to boost export & reap benefits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Currency Exchange Rates (ER) fluctuate based on the demand & supply of a currency in world economy. There are debates about its suitability as an efficient measure to ~~com~~ compare economies :-

But it is not suitable

- countries can manipulate ERs using fixed system as done by China for a long time (by increasing domestic debt).

- ER are no measure of the domestic price levels of an economy. It is better measured using Purchasing Power Parity Index.

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eg India can have ER of Rs 70 | USD but a consumer goods basked worth 1USD maybe only 45 USD. Thus showing India's GDP on better terms.

- Export drive the ERs but they are not full representation of the domestic basket of consumer goods

TRADE DEFICIT IN INDIA

It has increased from 0.6% in 2016-17 to 1.9% in 2017-18 despite controlled inflation (~~4 to 2.5%~~ (in 4±2% band), controlled Fiscal Deficit (<3.5%) & good economic growth (>6.5%, amongst world's highest)

Reasons for increased Trade Deficit

- Global oil prices have surged up due to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

production cuts by OPEC countries & India imports 80% of its oil demands

- Quantitative Easing in US is being rolled back leading to higher interest rate in ~~India~~ ~~to~~ US & outflow of foreign currency from India

- China's steel exports are being routed to India due to US-China Trade war

- Exports in India have suffered in recent years due to Demonetisation & initial GST disruptions

- Poor fiscal management in countries like Turkey have led to depreciation of INR.

Though trade deficit is increasing, it can only be seen as a correction of earlier falling oil prices & surging Foreign Reserves. As long as macroeconomic features are stable, there is no need to worry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sugar Industry in India is linked to Sugarcane producing regions as well as imported raw sugar. It has been facing a plethora of problems

* falling sugar prices ~~adding~~ leading to lower profit generation
* High FRP to sugarcane farmers further severes the balance sheets of sugar mills.
* Oil prices have been low & ethanol product as byproduct isn't in demand. Thus leading to surplus raw sugar in the mills.
* Farmers also suffer due to no payments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Compulsory Jute packaging has led to deterioration of packed sugar which ends up as waste.

* Competition from ~~bagass~~ Gud (गुड़)

& Jaggery

* Poor technology in the mills, high operating cost & lack of investments are other factors.

Relief Packages

- Government has more often than not resorted to relief packages to bail the Industry ~~about~~ out. eg UP Sugar Mills.

Issues
- one time solution
- doesn't tackle the ~~root~~ root cause
- government intervention doesn't stop.
- Relief not sufficient for both mill owners & farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

WAY FORWARD

Rangarajan committee had issued guidelines in 2013, which have to be implemented as soon as possible.

* Complete government deregulation
* easing packaging requirements
* 70-30 sharing between farmers & millowners along with profit sharing
* capital subsidy schemes to upgrade machinery.

Revenue Expenditures in form of one time relief packages never help if they don't tackle the capital investment which is the need of the hour for the industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

NAPCC was launched in 2009-10 with a view to cope with the impacts of climate change in India. ~~It has 8 submissions & including NM on Sustainable Agriculture,~~

Failure - many areas still struggle with drought & floods.

- heatwaves deaths are there
- Islands are also in threat of submergence

Successes - Increased awareness

- Climate Change in policy making
- Disaster specific mitigation plans developed
- Climate Resilient crops promoted.

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18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. **(250 words) 15**

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Started in the Cold War era as a credible deterrence to war, Nuclear weapons have become the major threat to global peace & security.

Increasingly countries are become protectionist & resorting to nuclear rhetoric as seen in the recent case of North Korea & USA. & before that Pakistan in the 2000s.

EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS
- Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty
  - limiting the production & increase of nuclear arsenal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Nuclear Suppliers Group
  - for responsible sharing of nuclear technology & keeping an eye on nuclear armaments of a country.

- United Nations Treaty
  - to denuclearise & destroy the nuclear war heads

ISSUES - NPT is discriminatory against the countries & only allows the big-5 to keep nuclear-arsenal

- UN Treaty isn't signed by the nuclear states & thus proving ineffective
- NSG is more or less linked to NPT & doesn't guarantee any credible deterrence.

INDIA'S POLICY : Ever since Pokhran I & II India has reiterated its stance of nuclear

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

deterrence & promotion of national interest & safety. It has no-first use principle. Also much of the tech nuclear technology in India is used for power generation.

* India's credibility was acknowledged by the US in 2008 nuclear-deal.

JOINING NPT - India shouldn't join NPT in its current form as it has always stated. It is discriminatory & against a mutually inclusive world order. It's terms should be altered to either allow others or disallow even the big-5 to hold nuclear weapons.

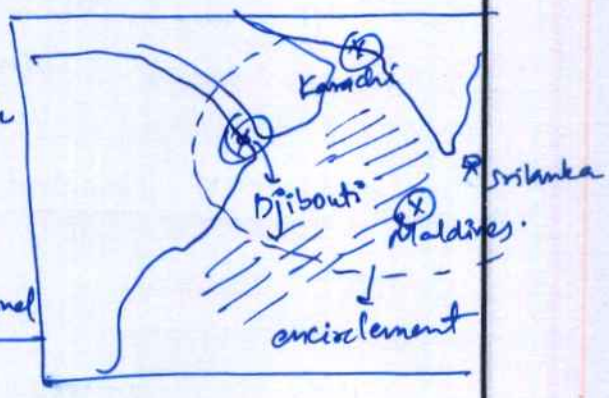
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a vast coastline (~ 7500 km) which is facing increased traditional & non-traditional threats like



- piracy
- smuggling
- threats to Indian fisherman
- terrorism
- submarine warfare
- intelligence operations
- string of pearls.

The importance of this domain ~~can be~~ was heavily realised after the 26/11 Mumbai attacks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

A collective multilateral & regional cooperation is needed to tackle the emerging threats.

- Many hidden locations for terrorists like sandbars, uninhabited islands
- Contiguous borders without any clear demarcation
- Difficulty to patrol the region continuously due to the nature of the region.
- Multilateral cooperation is needed to protect from encircling influences of China specially in Srilanka, Maldives & Djibouti which is threat to India's sovereignty.
- Pirates are affecting the fishermen & ships of all the regions equally.
- Lack of awareness amongst fisherman folks

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

them an unnecessary trouble which can be solved only by mutual cooperation. eg India & Pakistan.

- Also protection of biodiversity is possible by mutually inclusive use as against a race to exploit the marine resources.

Amendments to Djibouti Code of Conduct:

* mutual respect for sovereignty rights
* no military / naval expansion & mobilisation.

Western Indian Ocean is critical to Indian safety & hence it is important to boost up the defences in the region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. (250 words) 15

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Space Programme is one of the most successful with its PSLV rockets, Mangalyaan launch proving India's credibility as a space giant.

HISTORY

- started as a space programme to understand the details of the atmosphere - Rohini Series sounding rockets
- Moved towards communication satellites like INSAT
- Meteorological satellites like GSAT

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Navigation clusters like IRNSS

& ~~with~~ then exploration missions like Chandrayaan, Mangalyaan, Aditya L1

Thus the programme has always looked for peaceful utilisation of outerspace. ~~Like~~

CHANGING TIMES

There are increasing threats like cyberattacks, missile attacks, Army incursions where the satellite launching technology is very important as seen during the Kargil conflict when India couldn't obtain the satellite imagery permission.

The importance can be observed in

- Missile technology - the engines developed for satellite launches can be used for missiles also.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- CARTOSAT provides the regional mapping which can be used to identify potential ~~spo~~ hotspots

- IRNSS cluster can be used for ~~GPS~~ navigation information which will help in army mobilisation

- Communication satellites are crucial in establishing contacts & ~~in~~ during army operations & disaster management

- South Asia satellite was a signal for regional cooperation, which acts as a soft power & promotes goodwill

Thus starting as a mere peaceful programme has now reached the heights of a security necessity.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	KANISHAK KATARIA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	417797
Center	JAIPUR	Date	4/9/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Indian Parliament performs several functions like deliberating laws, exercising financial & political control over the Executive, etc.

However, many statistics point to a steady decline in the efficacy such as

* Parliament on an average works for only 66 days a year
* Budget discussion is only for 35 hours a day & only 6% of demands are discussed.
* Frequent disruptions & adjournments over political issues

Reasons :

* Lack of political space to opposition

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* Politicisation of demands at the national stage
* Anti-Defection Law & Whips merely ensure presence & do not promote healthy debates.

Measures

* Check on Anti-Defection Law & Whips as suggested by NCRWC & Law Commission.
  Also include pre poll alliances.
* Fixed calendar of sittings in advance to ensure minimum no number of working days
* Increased role of Parliamentary Committees to look into demands for grants.

Accountability is the soul of democracy & it should be compromised at any cost.

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2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. (150 words) 10

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Panchayati Raj Institutions were setup under the 73rd constitutional Amendment Act 1992 with varied objectives such as
- administrative decentralisation
- promotion to grass root democracy
- financial empowerment of local self governments
- protection of the minorities & vulnerable groups like women

SUCCESSES

- It has been able to achieve women Participation (as much as 40%) despite a legal mandate of 33%.

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- Grass root democracy has flourished with higher number of voters & be increased awareness amongst the masses
- Integration with the national schemes to development such as Road construction or Digital India Programme

FAILURES - No autonomy of the PRIs
- Shortage of funds (they can generate only 5% of the funds by themselves)
- Bureaucratic interference (Sarpanch have to go to Block Development offices for clearances)
- No Innovation in projects (funds are already alloted to earmarked schemes)

Thus as per the goalposts, they can be treated as success / failure. Increased autonomy - financial & administrative is a must to improve their overall performance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. (150 words) 10

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

CAG has been given a very high position in Indian polity like

- Salary under Charged Expenditure
- Removal as per the process of a Supreme court judge, ie, Security of Tenure
- Separate Oath like President & Ministers

It looks into the
- Quality of expenditure
- Propriety audits
- any leakages in the funds
- Utilization of Budget demands.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ISSUES

- → post mortem audit – after expenditure done
- → only recommendatory nature
- → Agencies like RAW etc can't be audited in light of national security

improvements

- → binding powers
- → more auditing autonomy & coverage of organisations
- → Pre-expenditure auditing of various outlays & outcomes.

CAG needs to have controlling power then only it's designation will be fully justified. However it shouldn't come at the cost of compromising administration efficiency by increased interference.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्माक चर्चा कीजिए।

The Electoral Bond Scheme was introduced in Budget 2017-18 in order to keep a curb on black money & enhance transparency.

~~AD~~ Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR) points to nearly 69% unaccounted for funds with the parties.

CONCERNS ABOUT TRANSPARENCY :

- promotion of criminal politics
- denigration of electoral process
- Black money into the economy
- Shell parties being setup to divert the resources

BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME

- It curbs cash donations (below 2000 Rs) & promotes digital | online ~~f~~ transactions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It protects the anonymity of the donors thus preventing harassment ~~of~~ at the hand of the parties
- It enables linking of bonds which can be used to track down any illegal source of funding

ISSUES

- It promotes anonymity in the name of transparency
- The limits on corporate funding have been relaxed & they account for nearly 88% funds which leads to lobbying & influence on policies
- The bonds being issued at SBI gives the ruling party an edge due to government control of SBI. This is against transparency of other parties.
- Bonds are conveniently kept out of IT norms

Thus the scheme raises more concerns than it resolves. RTI on parties is a must to ensure transparency in long term.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act was passed in 2005 after the Supreme court ruling that Right to Information is integral to Act 19 & Act 21 of the Constitution

It provided features like
- Increased transparency
- suomotu disclosures
- penalty for no disclosure
- time-bound reply to any petition
- Central & State Information Commissions to overlook the implementation.

CHALLENGES / LACUNAE IN PRESENT SYSTEM
- CIC rulings are not adhered to.
eg Political Parties not coming under RTI.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- the term 'public authority' in the Act is not well defined, leaving room for manipulation
- Bodies have not appointed the Information Officer despite penal provisions
- Multi sectoral RTIs face delays & get lost in the communication between departments
- No-disclosures citing the provisions of Official Secrets Act 1923.

Recent proposal - Appointment of members to CIC & SIC & the conditions & terms to be decided by the government as it is not constitutional Body.

Issue - It will affect the autonomy of the CIC & transparency & independent nature of the Act.

The proposed amendment needs to be looked into with clarity & ensured that the provisions are not diluted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Reservation in Promotions was denied under the Indira Rao judgement by SC.

However parliament in 77th Amendment Act brought in Art 16(4)(a) which provided for the reservation

2006 Nagaraj case - SC laid down the guidelines like

- quantifiable data of backwardness & lack of presence at the top
- It shouldn't compromise the efficiency of administration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Yes to Reservation :

- socially backward classes which have been tormented for ages
- general lack of SC/ST at the top of hierarchy.

No :

- might affect the efficiency
- demotivates other officials
- promotion to mediocracy if there is no talent

There has to be a balance between social justice & administrative efficiency.
A look into adequate data is needed ~~to form the govt~~ to proceed further.
The issue shouldn't be politicised in the meanwhile for electoral gains

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India has achieved food self-sufficiency to food security since the Green Revolution. However the socio-economic inequalities still lead to many people yearning for nutritious food.

ISSUES - 27% undernourishment in the Indian children showing lack of nutritious food.

- 22% people ~~Beopt~~ Below Poverty Line implying they don't earn enough to eat healthy food

- 30% wastage in food due to poor storage & transport infrastructure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Even quality of food is poor with wheat & rice overshadowing pulses & millets leading to protein deficiency.

INTERVENTIONS

- Integrated Child Development Scheme which focusses on nutritious food to be given to children
- Mid Day Meal Scheme for school children
- Nutrient Fortification of flour & rice
- National Food Security Mission - Rice, wheat, pulses at ₹ 3, 2, 1 to poor households
- Public Distribution System providing free ration to BPL families.

These interventions have to be made leakages free so that all the funds reach the desired beneficiaries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.(150 words) 10

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian Ocean has been at the centre stage of world economy since the age of colonialism and has now become a theatre of geopolitics after the end of Cold war.

Indian stakes in Indian Ocean are multisectoral :

(i) ECONOMIC :

- Most of the oil imports (80%) & foreign trade (90% by volume) go through Indian ocean.
- Presence of Poly Metallic Nodules & sole exploring rights give a fillip to Indian energy security & export promotion

(ii) STRATEGIC :

- The Sea Lanes of Communication in Arabian

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Sea half & Bay of Bengal half is Important for maritime safety

- Protection from terrorism & piracy is also a concern

SOCIAL & CULTURAL EXCHANGE :

- Indian diaspora in East Africa, Maldives & South East Asia carry the Indian tradition to outside
- Project Mausam & Spice Route give an opportunity to revive historical relations.
- Aid in the form of drinking water to Maldives and training under Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) establishes India's friendly & caring identity

The ~~recent~~ revival of recent forus such as Indian Ocean Rims ~~Oce~~ Association (IORA), BIMSTEC, Mausam etc point towards the important economic, political & socio-cultural relevance of Indian Ocean.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India considers itself as an important member in the climate change negotiations & is willing to provide leadership to the countries & lead a path to a cleaner & sustainable future.

HISTORICAL - more focus on self consumption

- increase in Thermal power ~~generation~~ generation (65% at present)
- Hydel Power plants for electricity generation by construction of dams
- Pushed for increased compliance by the Developed world in the Kyoto Protocol
- Forests were subordinated to agriculture in earlier policies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CHANGES

- Common But Differentiated Responsibilities
India is willing to undertake cuts although voluntarily (Kyoto - Protocol - II 2013-2020)
- Increased focus on Renewable Energy
40% by 2030 (175 GW extra by 2022)
- International Solar Alliance to help the Tropical countries - mainly Africa & Pacific Island countries - setup Solar technology.
- Willing to undertake Voluntary National Review of Intentionally National Determined cuts (INDC) thus setting an example for others.

Thus India has shifted ~~as~~ from an inward looking to a more wholistic world view & willing to help others meet their targets as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

Recently, the 15th Finance Commission (FC) was setup by the President under N K Singh and its Terms of Reference were given.

CONSTITUTIONAL ROLE

- Article 280 mandates setting up of FC periodically as per the exigencies
- It evaluates the fiscal needs of the states & sets out the guidelines to be observed for Grant-in-Aids under Article 275
- It looks into the horizontal (across states) & vertical (between State & Centre) devolution of funds.
- It also recommends measures to consolidate the funds of the State in the Consolidated fund

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

& ~~evolution~~ shoring up of finances of local self governments.

- Constituent Assembly envisaged it as the Balancing Wheel of Indian Federalism

ToR of 15th FC

- importance to the 2011 census population data
- preference to the steps taken by States to increase investment & improve the Ease of Doing Business
- Steps taken to boost the collections under GST
- Quality of expenditure done by states, i.e, the Fiscal Deficit & capital development.
- Performance in various NITI Aayog Indices like Health Index

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ISSUES

- Southern states, which have adopted Population planning methods might be at disadvantage
- Performance based on competitive indexes puts backward states at a disadvantage
- Concerns of North East about less weightage to forests & greenery (only 7.5%) ~~specially~~
- The states are not eligible to challenge the TOR in the courts under Article 131 (original jurisdiction)
- Centre eroding the State's financial space by looking into expenditures.

WAY FORWARD

Collaboration under Inter-state councils to sort out any differences & more inclusive process of issuing TOR needs to be done.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian Constitution is regarded as a mixed bag of ideals & it has adapted the best administrative & practices & political ideals in itself, which range from western political ideals, Indian values & freedom struggle ideals.

WESTERN MOVEMENTS

- The ideals of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity are borrowed from the French Republic
- ~~Fund~~ Fundamental Rights & No Taxation without Representation from the US constitution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Rule of Law, Parliamentary Democracy have their roots in the British polity.
- Directive Principles of State Policies are borrowed from Irish constitution
- Russian Revolution provides the basis for socialism & socio-economic justice to all.

INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

- Equal pay for equal work (Art 39)
- Affirmative action for the socially & economically backward (Art 15, 16)
- Universal Adult Franchise & Suffrage (Art 326)
- Right to property by Karachi session of Congress.
- Educational Policies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

INDIAN VALUES

- Secularism has been a part of Indian society from ancient times
- Sovereignty - India neither annexed any other country, nor did it support annexation
- Democracy → Republics - has roots in the Indian village societies which even Gandhi called as 'Village Republics'

Thus Indian constitution is a unique synthesis of a bag of ideals. & yet it is a novelty due to its ability to accommodate & assimilate different opinions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Independent Judiciary is one of the pillars of Democracy and Federalism. ~~as it helps~~

It has been envisaged under

- Article 50 which talks about separation of Executive & Judiciary
- India Gandhi vs Raj Narain case where Supreme court talked about Judicial Independence
- It is a part of the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution

Importance of Independent judiciary

- Upholding the supremacy of the Constitution
- Protecting the Fundamental Rights of the citizens against arbitrary legislative action (Article 13(2))

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Balancing the Indian Federalism through Judicial Review. eg it can strike down Colorable Legislation or uphold incidental overlap of powers under Doctrine of Pith & Substance

- ~~Protecti~~ Ensuring smooth functioning of the polity as in case of Judicial Review of President Rule or ~~I~~ whimsical removal of governors

- Judicial Activism (under Article 142) to fill the void left by the Legislature.
eg VISHAKA guidelines, Vineet Narain case demanding CBI to be under CVC purview

CHALLENGES → Judicial Overreach. eg Liquor Ban guidelines
→ Overlap of powers eg. President Pardoning power (Art 72)
→ Collegium process of appointment
→ Executive overreach by Judiciary

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SAFEGUARDS

- Judicial conduct of judges can't be discussed in public domain (except when removal is debated)
- They salaries are charged Expenditure on consolidated Fund of India
- Appointment of judges is done as per the collegium ~~demand~~ recommendations
- Lower administrative staff is ~~[illegible]~~ appointed by chief Justice
- Independence is a part of Basic Structure & can't be taken away by law.
- The removal of judges require special majority in Both the houses

Thus the independence is a critical part of Indian polity & needs to be preserved for efficient functioning

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian federalism has been modelled on the Canadian constitution and has unitary bias .. Over the years ~~the~~ it has matured due to various reasons like

- Increased economic capability of the states eg. Gujarat & Maharashtra.
- Rise of regional parties & state politics after initial same-party era.
- Linguistic Reorganisation & acceptance of ~~reg~~ regional autonomy under the constitution

The maturity is being manifested in form of

- Higher devolution to the states ~~under~~ by Finance Commission (42%).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- States having a say in foreign relations, through paradiplomacy. eg West Bengal in Bangladesh or Kerala in Middle East.
- Role of Chief Ministers has become important in the group of CMs platform.
- NITI Aayog envisages cooperative federalism as well as competitive federalism between states.
- State level ~~laws~~ laws such as MCOCA Act is being adopted by other states.

STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS

- Role of Governor is highly debated which has been acknowledged by Venkatchaliah Commission also.
- Inter-State Councils (Article 263) are more of talking shops & do not ~~start~~ sit regularly

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to promote cooperation

- Inter-state River Water Disputes are on an all time high. eg Kavery, Mahanadi, Mahadayi etc

- The central control over All India Service is also an ~~piece~~ issue of debate

- Mobilisation of Central Police Forces ~~again~~ in States for terrorism or anti-naxal problems is debated.

- The Terms of Reference of Finance Commission are challenged by Southern States due to population data issue

- Many states demand for Special Category Status.

WAY FORWARD - Increased collaboration through platforms like Inter State Councils is needed to cooperative federalism is to be replaced by ORGANIC FEDERALISM where both federals work towards constitutional ideals.

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15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Prevention of corruption Act, 1988 helps take actions against corrupt officials who breach Public Trust to utilise the public resources for their own gains

ISSUES DUE TO CORRUPTION

- Erodes public confidence in the institutions of state
- Promotes socio-economic inequalities
- Loss to the public exchequer

CHALLENGES

- Officials look for pecuniary as well as non-pecuniary gains from the office
- Difficulty in ascertaining the gains to putting officials to the law due to security of tenure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recent Amendments

- Section 13(1)(d): relaxes the provisions to prove the gains received to
* amassed wealth which can't be accounted for
* misappropriation of public resources for self consumption

Section 19 - courts cannot take cognizance of the case unless they have a prior sanction from the government

Benefits - protects honest officials from vested allegations

- Prevents risk free attitude & issue of policy paralysis

- Also distinguishes between Bribe taker & Bribe giver, if the Bribe taking act is reported to the authorities

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This protects from the misuse of the earlier provisions.

ISSUES

- Highly relaxed provisions - do not consider the non-pecuniary gains
- Post retirement benefits & perks are hard to be ascertained as either unaccounted wealth or misappropriation of funds
- Extra protection to the officials from investigation, even though they have one at prosecution stage.

Though the amendments are aimed at protecting against overzealous application of earlier act, there are also valid concerns which need to be addressed. Otherwise the morality of administration will be compromised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? (250 words) 15

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

Learning outcomes of a children depend on the inputs like infrastructure, medium of learning & the skills of the teacher. Indian students are suffering from issues like

Unable to read/comprehend lower class material (ASER by Pratham)

Poor teacher quality & attention

Increased drop outs due to social reasons in rural areas.

CHALLENGES IN TEACHER TRAINING & QUALITY

- Lot of non-teaching administrative work like managing Mid Day Meal scheme

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- lack of financial incentives & adequate career growth.
- Teacher absenteeism in schools
- Poor performance review system.
- ~~Gap in~~ Lack of proper accreditation mechanism & tests to judge teacher quality

STEPS TO IMPROVE

- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan started by the government which integrates primary & secondary education along with Teacher Learning & Education in an integrated manner. from Nursery to XIIth

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- One time waiver under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan / RTE for 2.5 years to get skilled
- Regular refresher courses to maintain the quality
- 360° peer review & student feedback to focus on better quality
- Setting up Training Institutes & collaborating with the private sector under PPP models to provide test, & accredit the teachers.

Good Teacher Quality is intrinsic to success of educational initiatives & needs to be at the helm of the future initiatives to be taken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ayushman Bharat Scheme has 2 components
- National Health Protection Scheme
- Health & Wellness Centres.

It ~~was~~ was announced in Budget 2017-18. and is one of the biggest Public Healthcare scheme around the world.

Features
- covers 10 crore households
- 1 lakh insurance cover per year
- Digital, cashless payments
- Portability across India
- Both Public & Private empanelled Hospitals are part. - Tertiary & Secondary care

NHPS

H&W centre
- 1.5 lakh Health & Wellness centres to be setup to provide Primary Health Care

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits - Increased public expenditure from 1.2% GDP

- Reduce Out of Pocket Expenditure of the poor (which is at present ~70%)
- Improved savings of the poor, thus leading to better socio-economic growth
- It is a pan-India scheme, thus achieves equality & consistency in standards
- More options to the poor to get treated plus access to latest technology
- Keep a check on fraudulent practices by Hospitals of charging high prices from poor

OBSTACLES

- Need to reach a price parity with the service providers which is cumbersome
- Health Insurance scheme have generally proven to be costly across the world leading

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to higher Fiscal Burden

- NHPS needs to cover primary health care (PHC) also as most of the rural burden lies on PHC

- Health & Wellness centres have to meet the increased demands of drugs, medicines as well as cover up for the shortage of Human Resources in terms of doctors and staff workers

IMPROVEMENTS - PHC has to be incorporated

- incentives for doctors to join public health care

- setup a Public Health Cadre (Health Policy 2017)

- Regulation of private practices & pricing needs to be done.

It is a very important scheme to achieve social justice & should be implemented effectively without resorting to populism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

India & china, though at similar economic level in 1970s have now become hugely different with chinese economy nearly 5 times that of India.

It has repercussions on the strategic autonomy of India due to its financial clout like

- → Belt & Road Initiative - China Pakistan Economic Corridor through PoK.
- → Naval bases in Djibouti & Gwadar
- → Investments in Srilanka
- → String of Pearls & the Maritime Silk Route

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India is adopting a nuanced approach to counter the financial prowess of China through

- Soft Power - Mausam, cultural exchanges in Indian Ocean Island countries
- Strategic groupings like BIMSTEC & QUAD do promote free & open Indo-Pacific
- Naval investments in Assumption Island in seychelles & Sabang Island, Indonesia

ROLE OF AFRICA

- India has been a fore runner in South-South cooperation, specially 3rd world African countries
- Groupings like IBSA - democratic countries provide a platform to African nations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- UNSC reforms, blocked by china, have a demand for African presence, thus projecting India's inclusive approach.
- Asia Africa Growth Corridor with Japan
- International Solar Alliance with Tropical African Countries
- Oil & gas investments in Western Africa
- Project Mausam to revive cultural relations

Thus India is opting for soft power along with financial investments to match China's financial clout.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

US has been increasingly growing protectionist & resorting to sanctions against it rivals like Countering American Adversaries through Trade Sanctions Act (CAATSA) and Iranian Sanctions (after the failure of JCPOA deal).

IMPACT ON INDIA

- Russian trade is going to get a hit
  - Defence procurements like S400 Triumf missiles
  - Equipment purchases for older eg aircrafts & weapons
  - Technology transfer under Joint production initiatives eg BrahMos Missile.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Iranian sanctions will have multi-dimensional repercussions :
  - Oil imports from Iran (3rd most) will get affected which puts Energy security under threat
  - Trade projects such ~~th~~ as International North South Trade Corridor (INSTC) which connects to central Asia & Eurasia
  - Chabhar Port investments done by India to bypass Pakistan, access Afghanistan & also potentially counter China at Gwadar port
- Issues in organisational participation such as Shanghai cooperation Organisation which helps in anti-terrorism as well as access to Central Asia.

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SHIELDING INTERESTS

- Diversification of imports
  - Oil from USA, Middle East & South East Asia
  - Defence from France, Israel, USA

so that prices are not at too high

- Sochi Declaration between India & Russia talked about mutual hedging against CAATSA showing the role of diplomacy
- India has iterated belief in only UN sanctions, therefore it can approach multilateral bodies such as WTO Dispute Settlement or UN General Assembly against USA
- Trade with Iran is being done in Domestic Currencies thus bypassing USA

India needs to uphold sovereignty & strategic autonomy & the above steps help in ensuring that.